

September 2003

Biz of Acq -- Thinking Outside the Building: When, Why and How Libraries Provide Access to Journals through Electronic Titles and Storage Facilities Instead of Hard Copies

Rob Withers
Miami University

Follow this and additional works at: <https://docs.lib.purdue.edu/atg>

 Part of the [Library and Information Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Withers, Rob (2003) "Biz of Acq -- Thinking Outside the Building: When, Why and How Libraries Provide Access to Journals through Electronic Titles and Storage Facilities Instead of Hard Copies," *Against the Grain*: Vol. 15: Iss. 4, Article 25.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7771/2380-176X.4492>

This document has been made available through Purdue e-Pubs, a service of the Purdue University Libraries. Please contact epubs@purdue.edu for additional information.

When, Why and How Libraries Provide Access to Journals through Electronic Titles and Storage Facilities Instead of Hard Copies

by **Rob Withers** (Assistant to the Dean & University Librarian, King Library 225, Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056)

Column Editor: **Michelle Flinchbaugh** (Acquisitions Librarian, Albin O. Kuhn Library, UMBC, 1000 Hilltop Circle, Baltimore, MD 21250; Phone: 410-455-6754; Fax: 410-455-1598) <flinchba@umbc.edu>

Column Editor's Note: The April *ATG*, edited by **Rosann Bazirjian**, examined issues related to the retention of print titles. In this article, **Rob Withers**, Assistant to the Dean & University Librarian, **Miami University Libraries**, expands the topic by reporting library practices as discovered in a survey of **OhioLINK** libraries to find out their actual practices in regards to the retention of print journals in-house.

In ancient and not-so-ancient times, libraries were conceived of as physical spaces where materials were collected so that people could come and use them on site. Limited amounts of space within libraries and money for supporting overlapping print and electronic subscriptions confront libraries with difficult decisions about how to best provide access to periodicals. In the past, journals have been discarded, stored in microfiche formats or housed in compact shelving. With the advent of electronic journals and the growth of storage facilities, libraries have new options, although decisions about when, why, and how to take advantage of these resources are by no means easy or without prospective drawbacks. This study will examine responses to a survey from academic libraries in the state of Ohio to determine how libraries are providing access to periodicals.

The survey used for this article was emailed to librarians at eighty-three institutions in **OhioLINK**, a statewide consortium consisting primarily of academic libraries. The

survey was emailed to librarians with responsibility for collection development or to the director of the library. Responses were received from twenty-six institutions. Close to half of the responses (46%) came from public institutions. Three quarters (77%) offered four year degrees, half (50%) offered graduate degrees, and slightly more than two thirds (38%) had a graduate enrollment exceeding 10% of the undergraduate enrollment. A variety of institution sizes were represented, with sizes of less than 2,000 students (29%), 2,000 – 5,000 students (46%), 5,000 – 10,000 students (4%), and more than 10,000 enrolled students (19%). Institutions with less than 5,000 students included a mix of those offering two-year, four-year, and graduate degrees; approximately one third (33%) were state-assisted institutions. Only one institution with 5,000-10,000 students responded to the survey; and institutions with more than 10,000 students include a mix of two-year institutions and institutions granting bachelors and advanced degrees; all of these institutions were state-assisted.

Challenges in Providing Access to Journals

The idea of paying a slight surcharge for providing access to electronic and print formats has become less attractive in tight budget times, and budget constraints have caused many libraries to re-examine the desirability of maintaining over-

lapping subscriptions to print and electronic versions of the same journal title. Eliminating overlapping subscriptions can free up money which can be used for other titles—or for maintaining existing subscriptions. However, libraries must consider risks inherent in relying exclusively

on electronic versions of journals. Some electronic versions may not include all advertising, letters to the editor, graphics, and charts contained in the print version. Moreover, in some instances, graphics or charts may be difficult to read when

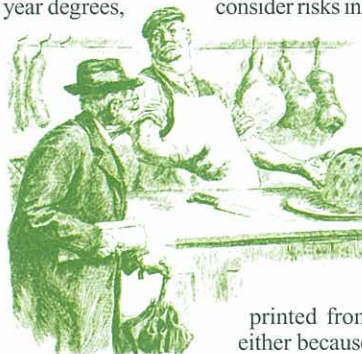
printed from the electronic version, either because of the quality of the file or because color graphics are replaced with black-and-white copies. In addition, electronic versions may be published later than the print version, either because of unintentional publication delays or embargoes of one or more of the most recent issues included in the licensing agreement for the electronic version.¹ Assessing these prospective challenges is a daunting task, as reviewing the contents and timeliness of individual publications entails a substantial investment of time and energy.

Placing materials in storage also has prospective benefits and drawbacks. Advantages of using storage can include the ability to protect materials from vandalism, to preserve older or deteriorating materials, and to provide storage space for journals which are unavailable in existing library facilities.² Delivery time for journal articles has typically been swift,³ and the development of services for delivering articles in electronic format may further increase the speed with which materials can be made available. Arguments against moving journal titles into storage remain, however. Titles in facilities can't be browsed, and no matter how rapid delivery systems are, some users will be deterred by any delay in accessing articles. Moreover, some studies suggest that older issues of journals may be used regularly in the scholarly process.⁴ An additional obstacle can be that users have become attached to traditional locations within the library.⁵ Some studies have indicated a decrease in usage of titles in storage facilities.⁶

Local Environment

Libraries in Ohio benefit from membership in **OhioLINK**, a statewide consortium which includes most academic libraries and some special libraries such as the **Cleveland Clinic** or

continued on page 93




Questions & Answers from page 91

copied from a source but was really an original work compiled from a variety of sources. Citing the original source for these terms is not necessary unless the library is trying to be absolutely accurate and indicate the origin of terms as in the **OED** and other reference works. Another consideration might be the purpose of the glossary. For example, if it is aimed at students, they are less likely to be concerned with the origin of the term than if the audience is librarians, faculty or scholars.

Question: A faculty member has received thirty-six microfilm reels containing the *Papers of Charles Sumner, 1811-1874*, through interlibrary loan to use for research for a work he is writing. How much may he copy under fair use?

Answer: If these papers were unpublished, they are now in the public domain. Works that existed as of January 1, 1978, but which were never published, passed into the public domain at the end of 2002 or life of the author plus seventy years, whichever is greater. For these papers, it would be the end of 2002, and they would now be public domain. If the papers were published, however, it is the publication date which would determine whether the work is still under copyright.

Even if the papers were still under copyright, making copies for scholarship would be covered under fair use applying the four fair use factors. Amount and substantiality used is one of those factors, but there is no absolute in number of words, reels or percentages that qualifies as fair use. A court applies all four factors to determine whether a particular use is a fair use. 

State Library of Ohio. OhioLINK's membership includes seventeen public universities, twenty-three community/technical colleges, forty-three private colleges and the State Library of Ohio.

OhioLINK negotiates consortial licenses to indexes and electronic journals, meaning that academic libraries have access to a similar range of electronic journal titles. Through OhioLINK, libraries have access to the **Electronic Journal Center**, a collection of 4,700 scholarly journal titles from thirty-four publishers across a wide range of disciplines. Under OhioLINK licenses, publishers are obligated to provide ongoing and current articles which are loaded on OhioLINK's servers. This stipulation means that archiving of titles is not an issue for those titles, since archived versions will be available in the event that the business relationship between OhioLINK and its publishers should end in the future.⁷ In addition to whatever local resources individual libraries use, access to these journals is available through cross-references in many indexes obtained through OhioLINK or through a list of titles on the OhioLINK Website. OhioLINK also provides access to databases from other providers, which include access to text from journals and newspapers which are not yet archived on OhioLINK servers.

Many of Ohio's academic libraries have access to off-site storage facilities. State assisted institutions have been awarded money to operate five regional depositories.⁸ Collectively these depositories currently house more than 3.5 million volumes of book and journal titles. In addition, some private universities are developing multi-institution depositories as well.

Overlapping Print/Electronic Versions

Nearly 20% of libraries responding to the survey have policies which determine what action is taken when overlapping print/electronic subscriptions are found. Of these libraries, 60% follow a policy set by the director, 20% using a policy established by librarians, and 20% follow a policy mandated by their institution's administration. All but one of the institutions with a written policy were community colleges or liberal arts institutions. Policies were evenly divided between keeping overlapping subscriptions and eliminating print subscriptions where the electronic version was available. The large institution's policy was the most detailed in identifying possible exceptions to canceling print versions outright, noting that completeness of issues, correct rendering of charts and graphs, and delays in publication of the electronic version of the title could all be valid reasons for continuing with an overlapping print subscription.

A larger number of libraries (69%) indicated that a case-by-case approach was taken in deciding whether to end print subscriptions for titles available in electronic format. In these libraries the parties responsible for deciding how to proceed were the director (5.6%), librarians

(15.4%), and librarians working in concert with faculty members (27.8%). Many libraries responding to the survey did not indicate the party responsible for deciding on the disposition of print versions of subscriptions.

In deciding how to respond to overlapping print and electronic subscriptions, nearly one third (27.8%) indicated that they would usually cancel a print title available electronically through the **Electronic Journal Center**. Typical comments from these institutions included: "Cancelled when added to the EJC (but not until);" "Exceptions may be made based on content or slowness of appearance" (from a large

institution); or "Dropped unless special characteristic—requested by faculty member, used for an assignment, the electronic version is late, or the title is of local interest." Factors which could lead an institution to retain a print copy of a subscription include difficulty in reading or printing charts and graphs available in the print version (44%); completeness of contents available in the electronic version (38.9%); timeliness with which electronic versions became available (33%); usage of print copies of the title (11.1%); and space available for shelving journals, faculty comfort with canceling print titles,

continued on page 94



**Books You Thought
You'd Never Find**

Announcing... Alibris Collection Award

The Alibris Collection Award is an annual grant of up to \$3,000 worth of books to an academic, public, special, or K-12 library supporting specific collection development projects that advance the mission, priority areas, and goals of the selected library.

The purpose of the Award is to help provide materials for libraries with replacement projects, retrospective collection development projects, or routine collection building needs.

Procedures and Deadline for Award Applications

Each applying library must provide:

- A statement of not more than 300 words concerning the general nature of the desired collection, and the particular need for grant support.
- A list (in electronic format) of the desired titles, ideally cross-checked against the Alibris in-stock inventory.

Award applications should be submitted via email (to libraries@alibris.com), and must be received by December 1, 2003, so that the winning library can be selected and the award announced at the ALA Midwinter 2004 Meeting.

Administration of the Award

The Award is to be administered by the Alibris Collection Award Review Committee, appointed by Alibris, and currently including Michael Keller, University Librarian, Stanford University; Mark Sandler, Collection Development Librarian, University of Michigan; Richard Weatherford, Chairman and Founder of Alibris; and Jack Walsdorf.

For More Information

Website: <http://www.alibris.com/library>

Email: libraries@alibris.com

Toll Free Phone: 1.877.ALIBRIS (1.877.254.2747)

Rob Withers

Assistant to the Dean & University Librarian
King Library 225
Miami University
Oxford, OH 45056

BORN & LIVED: Columbus, OH; Wooster, OH; Chapel Hill, NC; Baltimore, MD; Cincinnati, OH.

FAMILY: Two parents, one sister, four nephews and nieces.

EDUCATION: BA, Greek and Latin, College of Wooster (1989); MA in Latin, UNC Chapel Hill (1995); MLS, North Carolina Central University (1995).

FIRST JOB: Circulation Desk Supervisor, UNC Academic Affairs Library.

PROFESSIONAL CAREER AND ACTIVITIES: (in chronological order) Order/Receipts Coordinator, Acquisitions Department, UNC-Chapel Hill. Technical Support Manager, Acquisitions Department UNC-Chapel Hill. Systems/Technical Services Librarian, Western Maryland College. Electronic Information Services Librarian, Miami University. Assistant to the Dean & University Librarian, Miami University.

IN MY SPARE TIME I LIKE TO: Read; cook; listen to music.

FAVORITE BOOKS: Never met a book I didn't like.

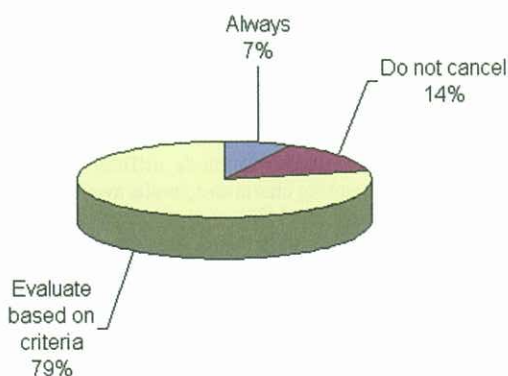
GOAL I HOPE TO ACHIEVE FIVE YEARS FROM NOW: To continue to find new challenges to improving library service and find creative ways of overcoming them.

HOW/WHERE DO I SEE THE INDUSTRY IN FIVE YEARS: I tell my students that ten years ago, I couldn't have imagined that libraries and the businesses that support them would have changed. I'm not sure what/how things will evolve in the future, only that they will evolve, and in ways which may surprise many people.

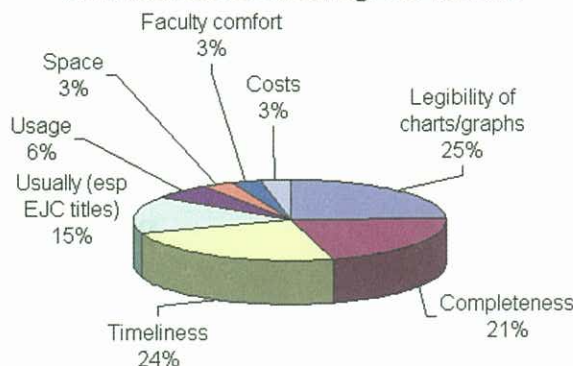
Biz of Acq from page 93

local importance, heavy use in classroom assignments, and cost for retaining the print subscription (5.6% each).

Policy for Overlapping Print/Electronic Subscriptions



Considerations for Cancelling Print Versions



Deciding what to do with titles available through an aggregator or database is more challenging. The majority of institutions leaned towards retaining subscriptions to print versions. However, some institutions indicated that availability of titles through an aggregator could impact decisions on whether to subscribe to print versions or where to house them. One larger university chose to send titles available through aggregators to storage. Several institutions indicated that the availability of materials through an aggregator might impact selection decisions, with one institution noting that they discuss the availability of titles currently available through an aggregator if faculty requested a print subscription to a title, and one institution indicating that it planned to broach plans to cancel print versions with faculty to determine their interest.

At the other end of the spectrum, 19.2% indicated that they did not end print subscriptions also available through an aggregator. The most frequent issues studied by institutions who considered ending print subscriptions were the ability to archive issues in the event that the aggregator ceased to provide access (30.8%) and completeness of content for each journal title (15.4%). Other issues included difficulty in browsing by issue through aggregator databases (7.7%) and timeliness with which new issues became available (3.8%).

Libraries which retained overlapping subscriptions to print and electronic versions noted that the print copies of collections remain browseable, and stressed the importance of browsability to their users. One respondent noted that some faculty members encouraged students to browse journal titles in a particular subject area in order to locate articles; eliminating print subscriptions might result in students overlooking potentially useful articles. Another liberal arts college noted that their user base included many traditional users, although students were increasingly using electronic journals. In some cases, only core titles were available in both formats, although some community colleges strongly believed that it was important to retain a fully-browseable journal collection.

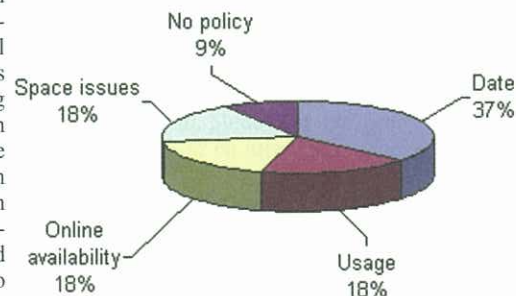
that we have so many—although it's NEVER enough." One institution explicitly noted that they viewed the cancellation of print titles duplicated electronically as an opportunity to provide funds for additional titles.

Some libraries surveyed believed that few significant changes in providing print titles are likely to occur in the near future (11.5%). One community college stated that although they believed that there would be fewer print titles, maintaining browseable access to core titles was so important that remaining print titles would need to be even more prominently featured. Others noted both that they did not believe that they would be increasing the number of print titles available (20%), and that print copies would be as prominently located (11.5%). One third (34.6%) indicated that online delivery would become even more popular.

Off-site storage

Like eliminating print subscriptions to titles available in electronic format, the use of storage facilities provides an opportunity to free up storage space, if not funds for new subscriptions. Approximately 40% of libraries responding to the survey had access to off-site storage, with several others mentioning on-site storage facilities or locations for older/less heavily-used titles separate from the main journals area. Individuals with the power to determine transfer to storage include librarians or librarians working together with faculty members (20% of responses each). Factors which contributed to decisions to transfer titles to off-site storage facilities include the date of publication for the volume (36.4%), usage (18.2%), availability of space for print volumes (18.2%) and availability of online versions of periodicals (18.2%).

Policies for Transferring to Storage



continued on page 95



The Charleston ADVISOR

Critical Reviews of Web Products for Information Professionals

"The Charleston Advisor serves up timely editorials and columns, standalone and comparative reviews, and press releases, among other features. Produced by folks with impeccable library and publishing credentials ...[t]his is a title you should consider..."

— *Magazines for Libraries*, eleventh edition, edited by Cheryl LaGuardia with consulting editors Bill Katz and Linda Sternberg Katz (Bowker, 2002).

- Over 250 reviews now available
- Web edition and database provided with all subscriptions
- Unlimited IP filtered or name/password access
- Full backfile included
- Comparative reviews of aggregators featured
- Leading opinions in every issue

\$295.00 for libraries

\$495.00 for all others

☒ **Yes! Enter My Subscription For One Year.** ☐ Yes, I am Interested in being a Reviewer.

Name _____ Title _____

Organization _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Phone _____ Fax _____

Email _____ Signature _____

Biz of Acq from page 94

Two-thirds of libraries with off-site storage report that hard copies of either individual articles or the entire volume requested by the patron are delivered. One institution noted that people were appreciative of this opportunity because bound journals housed within the library did not circulate. Several institutions (8.8%) reported that articles could be faxed and several (8.8%) also indicated that electronic delivery had been implemented. One institution also expressed interest in adding electronic delivery of information.

Some branch campuses of larger institutions who had access to off-site storage indicated that they did not use these facilities because they currently had sufficient space for journals within their library. Institutions which did use off-site storage noted that people were generally pleased with the service. Advantages cited for relying on off-site storage include more effective use of space within libraries (10%) and increased ability to protect collections (5%). Several institutions noted that patrons were generally satisfied, in some cases noting feedback from the LibQUAL+ study recently conducted at OhioLINK institutions or surveys administered to first year or graduating students.

However, many of these institutions (19%) expressed concerns about the staff hours re-

quired to shift, maintain, and deliver titles transferred to storage and 15% were concerned about delays inherent in shipping titles to patrons. One respondent observed "Generally patrons know we can get pretty much whatever they want within a day; however, I am sure they would welcome delivery of articles."

In addition to these efforts, libraries also have made efforts to minimize space needed to store journals one site, with nearly all institutions reporting at least some use of microforms, usually for newspapers or older, little used titles. Although not specifically asked about compact shelving, two institutions mentioned its use. Once institution noted that older, pre-1980 volumes were housed on another floor of the library, separately from more recent volumes. Although this freed up valuable space elsewhere in the library, the survey respondent noted that some patrons were unaware of the more remote location and simply concluded that the titles were not available.

Relocation of older or less frequently used titles need not impede the usefulness of the journal collection to patrons. One community college responding to the survey noted that "few students do extensive research requiring long runs of titles. Most 'research' done by students depends on currency rather than quality/quantity." Interestingly, similar comments were made at a

recent statewide conference for colleges and universities. When an audience member noted that many students would try to find and use only those articles available online or in the library, rather than articles in storage, a panelist noted that for many first-year student papers (for example position papers on abortion, the death penalty, or other social issues), the depth of resources housed in storage facilities might not be needed. In fact, the panelist noted, the existence of the depository might sometimes deter students from using outdated materials, while making them easily accessible to graduate students and faculty who require these sources for their research.

Conclusion

Scarcity of space and challenging libraries to explore alternative mechanisms for providing access to print copies of journals. Canceling print versions of journals available in electronic format, reducing storage space by using compact shelving or microformed journals, or storing journals all provide opportunities for saving time and/or space in libraries. Academic libraries in Ohio have ample access to electronic versions of journals, and in many cases, to offsite storage facilities as well. Both of these resources are the product of collaborative efforts among libraries. Reaction to using these resources is predictably mixed, although most institutions, particularly medium- to large-sized ones, have taken advantage of canceling print titles and storing journals. Primary concerns about these strategies include the ability

continued on page 96



Column Editor: **Pamela M. Rose, M.L.S.** (Web Services & Library Promotion Coordinator, University at Buffalo; Phone: 716-829-2408 x129; Fax: 716-829-2211) <pmrose@acsu.buffalo.edu> wings.buffalo.edu/~pmrose

RISKY BUSINESS

by **Sandra Beehler** (Lewis & Clark College)

Japanese entrepreneur **Masayoshi Son** lost most of his multi-billion dollar fortune when the dot.com bubble burst, but going bust has not diminished his eagerness to pursue risky visions. He spent more than \$2 billion building an Ethernet network that offers high speed (12 megabits a second) DSL access to ordinary consumers in Japan at very low cost. Along with Internet access, he offers voice-over-IP (in direct competition to phone companies) and is poised to deliver TV- and video-over-IP services. Already deeply in debt, **Softbank** (Son's main holding company) has had recourse to some suspiciously creative accounting and been forced to sell off some of its more lucrative holdings. **Son** may be setting the pace in this game, but there is doubt as to whether he can stay the course.

See — "Fat Pipe Dream" by **Brendan I Koerner** in *Wired*, Aug 2003, p. 84-86.

LAVA LAMP LOTTERY

by **Sandra Beehler** (Lewis & Clark College)

Lotteries, polling, simulation, encryption—all make use of the mathematical phenomena known as random numbers. Generating a sequence of numbers with no recognizable pattern may sound easy—and indeed it can be done with a pair of dice—but skyrocketing demand in the twentieth & twenty-first centuries has fueled the search for ever more efficient random number generators (RNGs). Currently many RNGs use some source of white noise as the base for their sequences. In 1996 **Landon Noll**, a cryptographer at **Silicon Graphics**, introduced a system based on Lava Lites (lava lamps). This year **Noll** and fellow expert **Simon Cooper** came up with an even more sophisticated RNG called **LavaRnd**, which employs a Webcam with its lens cap on, and which they are giving away at www.lavarnd.org.

See — "Totally Random" by **Tom McNichol** in *Wired*, Aug 2003, p. 88-89.

EIGHT YEAR CAVE QUEST

by **Pamela M. Rose** (University at Buffalo)

It took eight years to overcome floods, drought and bush fires, but **Paul Tacon** and colleagues at the **Australian Museum** in Sydney finally reached **Eagles Reach** at **Wollemi National Park** in New South Wales to document 4000-year-old cave drawings first discovered by a bush walker. Accessible only on foot over mountainous terrain, the 203 images include charcoal drawings of kangaroos and lizards, and depictions of half-human, half-animal creatures.

See — "For art's sake" in People section edited by **Yudhijit Bhattacharjee** in *Science*, July 25, 2003, p.461.



STOP THE STRUGGLE

by **Sandra Beehler** (Lewis & Clark College)

The coming to power in 1989 of Liberia's **Charles Taylor** marked the beginning of fighting that has spread from Liberia to surrounding West African countries of Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, and Guinea. The French stepped in to maintain a fragile peace in Ivory Coast, likewise the British intervened in Sierra Leone; Guinea's government managed to sustain itself. The article presents a strong argument for U.S. intervention to get rid of **Taylor** before the continuing bloodshed in Liberia again spreads to the entire region. In fact, **Taylor** and Liberian forces loyal to him have been the instigators of much of West Africa's recent struggles; it is time for him to face the consequences of his deeds.

See — "A Region in Flames" in *The Economist*, July 5-12, 2003, p. 22-24.

Biz of Acq from page 95

to obtain archived versions of electronic titles in the event the vendor loses licensing rights or no longer does business with the library. The existence of a statewide organization with an archive of a substantive number of titles helps to mitigate this concern—without such a capability, the attractiveness of ending print subscriptions might diminish. Some libraries also are concerned that patrons may not have access to a full run of journals, either because electronic copies are not browseable in the stacks, or patrons comfortable with the Internet will not browse hard copies of journals. Concerns with offsite storage center on browseability and on concerns that delays in obtaining articles might deter patrons who might otherwise have used the articles. Nevertheless, feedback has been largely positive. Libraries responding to the survey frequently noted that the most frequently expressed concerns about titles were that patrons wanted more titles and/or that they wanted more available electronically—something that these strategies may help to enable.

Endnotes

1. Metz, Paul. "Electronic Journals from a Collection Manager's Point of View." *Serials Review* 17:4 (1991) p. 82-3.
2. Hazen, Dan. "Selecting for Storage: Local Problems, Local Responses, and an Emerging Common Challenge." *Library Resources and Technical Services* 44:4 (2000) 176.
3. Hill, J.B.; Madarash-Hill, Cherie; Hayes, Nancy. "Remote Storage of Serials: It's Impact on Use." *Serials Librarian* 39:1 (2000) 29.
4. Ackerman, L.G. "Is Age an Appropriate Criterion for Moving Journals to Storage?" *Collection Management* 26:3 (Fall 2001) 176-177, 180.
5. Ackerman, 179. Also discussed in Alexander, Julie S. "Highlights of the ALCTS CMDS Collection Management Issues for Offsite Storage Discussion Group." *Library Collections, Acquisitions, and Technical Services* v. 23 no1 (Spring 1999) 129.
6. Hill, J.B.; Madarash-Hill, Cherie; Hayes, Nancy. "Remote Storage of Serials: It's Impact on Use." *Serials Librarian* 39:1 (2000) 29.
7. *What is OhioLINK?* (2003) Available from <http://www.ohiolink.edu/about/what-is-ol.html>. Accessed July 9, 2003.
8. Hill, 32.

FREE U.K. RESEARCH REDUX by **Pamela M. Rose** (University at Buffalo)

For 80,000 U.K. university researchers, the news is good: The **Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC)** and **BioMed Central** have forged a landmark deal which will waive the normal article fee for any U.K. researcher publishing in any of **BioMed's** open access journals. Along with the **National Health Service (NHS)** deal forged in March (<http://www.biomedcentral.com/info/about/pr-releases?pr=20030306>), this agreement increases **BioMed Central's** institutional membership program to over 300. Architects of the deal believe that not only will research be more readily available, but will also reduce the costs to institutions for journal subscriptions, allowing them to shift dollars to more critical areas.

See — "U.K. Research Accessible, For Free, For Everyone" press release at **BioMed Central**, <http://www.biomedcentral.com/info/about/pr-releases?pr=20030617>.